

upon the sum representing over 14% of annual income "for a typical household in Texas," based on the Federal Government's Current Population Survey. No proof is made with respect to Plaintiff's own financial resources or inability to pay costs.

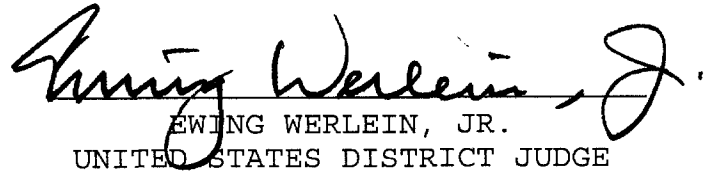
Given Rule 54(d)(1)'s "strong presumption that the prevailing party will be awarded costs," see Pacheco v. Minetta, 448 F.3d 783, 793 (5th Cir. 2006), and the absence of any persuasive reasons not to adhere to Rule 54(d)(1), Plaintiff's Motion for Stay on Consideration and Ruling of Defendants' Bill of Costs (Document No. 72) is DENIED. See also Kent v. Vicksburg Health Care, LLC, 534 F. Appx. 229 (5th Cir. 2013) ("The trial court has broad discretionary powers in taxing costs. . . . While [Rule 54(d)(1)] does not prevent a trial court from requiring a prevailing party to bear its own costs, the language of the rule reasonably bears the intendment that the prevailing party is prima facie entitled to costs.' Walters v. Roadway Express, Inc., 557 F.2d 521, 52 (5th Cir 1977) (citations and internal quotation marks omitted). '[I]t is incumbent on the losing party to overcome that presumption.' Id.").

Accordingly, it is ORDERED that costs of Court be taxed against Plaintiff Peter J. Paske, Jr.. See 28 U.S.C. § 1920; Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(d)(1).

It is SO ORDERED.

The Clerk will enter this Order, providing a correct copy to all parties of record.

SIGNED at Houston, Texas, on this 9TH day of June, 2014.


EWING WERLEIN, JR.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE